

PARIS WILD WITH JOY AS FOE SIGNS

(Continued from First Page.)

concerned, it lacked impressiveness, yet several delegates were plainly moved by the deepest emotions. Clemenceau, the veteran statesman and fighter; Lloyd George, politician and reconstructor; President Wilson, the diplomat, relaxed immediately as the strain ended. The German delegates, very nervous, bowed with some restraint and then left the palace ahead of the others.

Great crowds cheered madly as the Teuton plenipotentiaries took their departure, their enthusiasm increasing and reaching its greatest volume as the allied representatives emerged.

As the result of an eleven-hour decision, the ceremony was robbed of a major part of its formalities. President Wilson was the first of the allied plenipotentiaries to sign, affixing his signature immediately after the Germans.

The scene during the signing of the treaty was most impressive. The majority of those present were plainly nervous. President Wilson and Premier Lloyd George and Clemenceau plainly showed the great strain they have been under.

The President's face was heavily lined and he was wearing more hectic looking than usual. Lloyd George's shock of white hair outshone that of everyone present, except Paderewski. As usual, the British premier played with his eyeglasses, hanging from a broad black ribbon. President Wilson kept turning over a small, gold pencil, as he narrowly watched the exchanges.

There were troops everywhere, lending a picturesque touch of color to the scene. Mrs. Wilson, wife of the President, occupied a prominent place in the front row of spectators. She was attended by Admiral Grayson, the President's physician.

The German delegates presented a contrast in appearance. Dr. Mueller plainly showed that he had been laboring under a great strain and had a drawn appearance. Dr. Bell, on the other hand, was plainly pleased that he had been selected as one of the German plenipotentiaries.

40 YEARS PLANNING WAR, 40 MINUTES SIGNING PEACE

The Germans were forty years preparing for the war. The treaty, ending their dream of world dominion, was signed in as many minutes.

He took a keen interest in all that went on. The skies, which had been overcast, started to clear as the proceedings opened. The strains of music could be faintly heard as Dr. Mueller signed the treaty. Bands were massed in the district and the strains came through open windows.

As the allied plenipotentiaries stepped out on to the terrace they were greeted with the booming of guns. The fountains in the park surrounding the palace began to play, sending thousands of sparkling jets into the air. Several thousand civilians, delirious with joy, broke into cheers.

A portion of the crowd swept over the police barriers and pelted the delegates with flowers. The allied officials, temporarily stunned, started to turn back toward the palace. The crowd surged forward, however, pushing the delegates the full length of the terrace. There the troops opened a way for them and escorted them to their waiting automobiles.

The streets and court yards outside the palace were brilliant with flags, in long rows, flapping in the wind, and with long ranks of soldiers behind whom were seas of happy, smiling faces.

In the hall of mirrors, the table within a few yards of the spot where William was crowned German emperor and the German empire was proclaimed.

At the Hotel Des Reservoirs, the Germans congregated in the court yard, solemn, but declaring they now must look to the future.

Two white quill pens and three amber-handled gold pens lay on the main signing table, which stood only a few yards from where William I was crowned and the German empire proclaimed. Quill pens also were on two smaller tables nearby, and two gold pens and ivory paper cutters were at each delegate's place.

GERMAN ENVOY WHO SIGNED TREATY



DR. JOHANN BELL, Who was German minister of colonies, one of the German envoys who signed the peace treaty. Herman Mueller, the foreign minister, was the other.

Immediately before the sessions members of the big four were swamped with requests for their autographs. President Wilson and the others smilingly wrote vigorously for several minutes on every scrap of paper handed them. Absolute quiet came at 3 o'clock, following hisses for silence from all parts of the hall. During the wait for the Germans, Clemenceau showed President Wilson exactly the route to be taken to the signing table, pointing out the way through the chairs.

The entrance of the Germans was in silence except for the rustling caused by every one straining to ward their seats, moved slightly, then sat down. Clemenceau immediately started speaking. There were exclamations of surprise as he invited the Germans to sign first, as it had been expected Clemenceau would be the first. Mueller affixed his signature, Bell standing behind the chair.

After the Germans resumed their seats, President Wilson arose. Followed by Secretary Lansing, General Bliss, Henry White, and Colonel House, he walked completely about the enclosure. With an expression of deepest solemnity the President inscribed his name to the document.

Lloyd George headed the British delegation in their march about the signing table. Delegates of the British dominions followed, the Indian in his head dress leading a picturesque touch.

In signing, the plenipotentiaries stepped down upon a platform on which the horseshoe table was elevated. In the middle of the U formed by the horseshoe was a smaller table on which the President lay. A brown-tapestry carpet, very old and valuable, covered the floor, and the table was covered with brown tapestry.

The Germans returned quietly to the Hotel Des Reservoirs, Mueller, tall and striking, of diplomatic appearance; Bell, black mustached and bespectacled—an excited politician of radical type. At 8:20 they left Versailles with the utmost secrecy.

Mueller and Bell made the following statement: "We are signing without mental reservation. What we are signing will be carried out. The German people will use every means to meet the terms."

"We believe the entente will, in its own interests, find it necessary to change some of the terms, or they will see the treaty is impossible of execution."

"The central government will not assist in any attack on Poland."

"Germany will make every effort to prove herself worthy to enter the league of nations."

U. S. Only Had 500 Field Guns in 1917

Coincident with the signing of the peace treaty, Brigadier General Crozier, retired, former chief of ordnance for the army, revealed America's armaments when war was declared.

Testifying before the House committee investigating war expenditures, Crozier listed the following: the nation's battle equipment, April 1, 1917: Artillery, 500 pieces; rifles, 600,000; and rifle and machine gun ammunition, 200,000,000 rounds.

The Nation's Capital received the word that the Germans had signed the peace treaty of a beaten people practically without a murmur or a ripple.

Any idea that the word of the victorious ending of more than two years of war effort would see the re-announcement of the armistice quickly disappeared when Washington said "good" and went on about its business.

WOULD FREE IRISH IN PEACE TREATY

A resolution declaring Ireland to be a free and independent state has been prepared in the Senate, to be offered as an amendment to the peace treaty. The resolution provides:

"That that portion of the British empire known as the island of Ireland is hereby recognized as a free and sovereign state."

Senator Ashurst of Arizona made this announcement, asserting that he had been shown a copy of the resolution by the Senator who purposed to introduce it. He declined to divulge the name of the Senator.

The possibilities attendant upon the presentation of such a resolution in the peace treaty discussion would be very great. This is especially true, in view of the fact that the Borch resolution urging recognition of the Irish delegates at the peace conference passed the Senate by the vote of 60 to 1.

While a majority of such propositions might not be recorded in favor of a resolution recognizing Ireland's freedom, yet it is conceded that a majority of the Senate in all probability would favor it.

WAGES \$6.35 DAILY; CAN'T GET WORKERS

Bumper wages and bumper wheat crops run hand in hand. Kansas is sending out urgent appeals for laborers to garner a wheat crop, estimated as approximating 220,000,000 bushels.

Col. Arthur Woods, assistant to the Secretary of War, who has in charge the finding of jobs for returned servicemen, is making a nationwide search for harvest hands. Wages run from \$5.00 to \$6.35 per day.

BABY DIES FROM HOT-WATER SCALDS

CHICAGO, June 29.—Dorothy Jacobs, two, 2115 Melrose street, is dead from scalds suffered when she fell into a pan of hot water while playing in the kitchen.

BEGIN WAR COST PROBE NEXT WEEK

Subcommittees of the House committee, which is investigating war expenditures, will begin work next week.

The first work of the subcommittee, it was stated, embraced a "thorough study of minutes of the Council of National Defense."

DRY LAW IN N. Y. MAY BECOME JOKE

(Continued from First Page.)

While United States Attorney Carey, of New York, would not commit himself on his course of action, his colleague, John F. Crosby, of Hartford, announced yesterday that in all probability he would confine his activities to the prosecution of test cases.

It was said that the developments in Washington would probably result in the retail organization advising their members to continue indefinitely the sale of light wines and beers, and that this advice would be followed.

May Sell Beer. PHILADELPHIA, June 28.—Beer containing not more than 2% per cent. alcohol may be sold in this Federal judicial district after June 30 without fear of Federal prosecution.

No action will be taken against liquor dealers who continued to sell beer containing not more than this percentage of alcohol. It was stated by Francis Fisher Kane, United States district attorney.

Mr. Kane said he based his action on the brewers' test case in New York, and that it has not been shown whether beer containing not more than 2% per cent. alcohol was an intoxicant. He stated, however, that he would proceed against anyone who sold whiskey or wine after June 30.

HOME DEFENSE LEAGUE TO PERFECT FOURTH PLANS

A meeting of the Home Defense League is called for 8 o'clock Tuesday night in the boardroom of the District building. Members of the league will be instructed as to their duties on July Fourth, the day of the monster peace celebration.

Captain Glenn, of the British army, grand marshal of the pageant, will speak.

\$330,880 BLACK TOM AWARDS. A jury in the Supreme Court in Jersey City has returned a verdict of \$330,880.54 damages for thirteen claimants, resulting from the Black Tom munitions explosion of June 30, 1916. The Lehigh Valley Railroad Company was the defendant. Most of the claimants were insurance and casualty companies.

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